maximum indigenisation already exists for ground systems like antennas, displays and many electronic components. In the launch vehicle area also, maximum indigenisation has been achieved in areas like propellants, chemicals and materials. which are obtained from Indian sources, based on ISRO/indigenous knowhow. Efforts have also been made to develop certain critical materials like Beryllium. Maraging Steel, etc.. in the country. A major programme for indigenisation of electronic components has been in existence, in which ISRO interfaces with major industrial units both in public and private sectors for indigenisation of space quality electronic components.

Pak spy and nationals nabbeed on border lines

1314. SHRI DHARAM CHANDER PRASHANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Pakistani spies or Pak nationals who were nabbed while crossing the border lines of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir during the year 1985-86;

(b) how many of them were killed and injured by Indian Defence Force during the same period; and

(c) whether they have crossed this side for sabotage or other subversive activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU): (a) 331 persons were apprehended by the security forces during the period 1.1.85 to 31.3.86 when they had crossed the border. Out of them, 25 are suspected to be spies.

(b) One intruder was killed as a result of exchange of fire with the Indian Army. 44 intruders were killed by BSF.

(c) the apprehended persons were handed over to the State authorities concerned for investigation and necessary action under the law.

Financial assistance by the Indian Companies abroad to the Terrorists

1315. SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent press reports to the effect that some Indian companies abroad have been providing financial assistance to terrorists; and

(b) whether the matter has been investigated into and necessary remedial steps have been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) The Government has been the Hindustan Times report of 29th March. 1986 regarding donation by a Public Sector Company to the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO).

(b) The Government does not consider the Palestinian Liberation Organisation as a terrorist organisation. On the contrary India has accorded diplomatic recognition to PLO. The contribution made by the company was for cultural and not for political purposes.

Study made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research

1316. SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item which appeared in the Hindustan Times of the 6th April, 1986 which referred to a study made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research which pointed out that in future while the lot of the poor would improve, many among those who are not poor might become poor; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the above study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) Government are aware of the study report of the National Council of applied economic Research (NCAER) as referred to in a news item which appeared in the Hindustan Times dated the 6th April, 1986. The study referred to is the Paper 'Focus on Some Major Imbalances in the Indian Economy' presented on the 5th April, 1986 on the occasion of the Annual Day of the NCAER. The NCAER has not indicated in their study report that in future many among those who are not poor, might become poor. When the attention of NCAER was drawn to the news item published in the Hindustan Times dated the 6th April, 1986, they indicated that the 'Caption' under which the news item was published, was misleading. In fact, the NCAER Study has indicated that in rural areas the proportion of people below the poverty line between 1970-71 and 1981-82 has decreased significantly, viz., from 56.90 per cent in 1970-71 to 48.54 percent in 1981-82 i.e. by 8.4 percentage points. These findings are based on an All-India survey conducted by NCAER by resurveying in 1981-82 the same rural households numbering about 3000 that were surveyed in 1970-71 through an appropriate sampling design. On examining the Cross movements of the same sample households in 1970-71 and 1981-82 with reference to a poverty line, the study had drawn inference that while many among those who were poor, no longer remain poor, some of those who were not poor, descended below the poverty line.

(b) (i) The results of the NCAER study do not contradict the trend of the poverty as estimated by the Planning Commission, as can be seen from the following table, which gives a comparison of NCAER results with those of the Planning Commission by taking the nearby years:

Percentage of persons below poverty line in rural areas

NCAER		Planning Commission	
Year	Percentage	Year	Percentage
1970-71	56.90	1972-73	54.1
1981-82	48.54	1983-84	40.4

It is important to mention tha the methodology used by NCAER is slightly different from that of Planning Commission. In the NCAER Study, poverty line is defined as the level of per capita annual income corresponding to average calorie intake of 2100 per capita per day whereas the Planning Commission has adopted the concept of the poverty line based on the recommendation of "Task Force on Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand (1979)" which defined the poverty line as the per capita monthly expenditure of Rs. 49.09 in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 in urban areas as 1973-74 prices corresponding to per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas.

(ii) The NCAER study has also pointed out that despite the operatio-

nal inefficiencies of the Government anti-poverty programmes. there seems to be no doubt that their impact has not only been positive but significant.

(iii) As to the downward movement as revealed by NCAER, it is not an unusual phenomenon. In the absence of details of the methodology used, it is difficult to accept these figures.

Resources Mobilisation during Seventh Five Year Plan

1317. SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several States lagged behind during the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan in mobilising their resources as laid down in the plan;

(b) if so, which are those States which so lagged behind; and

(c) what is the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) and (b) A statement indicating the yield estimated from the additional resources mobilisation measures adopted by different States in 1985-86 is attached. (*See* below).

(c) The States are being advised during Annual Plan discussions to mobilise sufficient resources for their plan.

Statement

(Rs. crores)

States	Target	Gross	Yield estimated Net*
1	2	3	4
I. *Special Category States* :			
1. Assam	41.32	..	..
2. Himachal Pradesh	13.00	17.14	14.12
3. Jammu and Kashmir	21.81	9.26	6.79
4. Manipur	0.69	5.95	5.92
5. Meghalaya	0.88	1.54	0.33
6. Nagaland	0.39	..	..
7. Sikkim	0.34	0.34	0.34
8. Tripura	0.50	0.47	0.34
TOTAL-I	78.93	34.70	27.84

*Net yield is arrived at after making adjustment for the deterioration observed in the original estimates of contribution of State Public Enterprises.